

SOCI 201 – Chapter 1 QUIZ, Multiple Choice

Group Members:

Identify the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- _____ 1. Sociologists define the discipline of sociology as:
- a. the study of human development
 - b. the methods of gathering data-sociology uses empirical observations while the others do not
 - c. the study of human behavior in society
 - d. the study of personality types
- _____ 2. Which of the following is an important dimension of diversity in the United States?
- a. class
 - b. race
 - c. gender
 - d. all of the above
- _____ 3. Sociology first emerged as a discipline during the 18th and 19th centuries in:
- a. the United States
 - b. western Europe
 - c. South America
 - d. There is no one geographic area or region in particular associated with the emergence of sociology as a discipline
- _____ 4. The classic sociologist who coined the term sociology & first elaborated the positivist basis of sociology was:
- a. Auguste Comte
 - b. Alexis de Tocqueville
 - c. Harriet Martineau
 - d. Emile Durkheim
- _____ 5. Durkheim's work is the basis for:
- a. functionalism
 - b. social conflict theory
 - c. symbolic interaction
 - d. feminist theory

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- _____ 6. Marx's work was devoted to explaining:
- a. the social basis of human behavior
 - b. the social laws that governed human behavior
 - c. how capitalism shaped society
 - d. the effect of the interplay between economic, political, and cultural institutions
- _____ 7. The 19th century British sociologist who conceived of society as an organism that evolved from simple to complex in a process of adaptation to the environment was:
- a. Charles Darwin
 - b. Stephen Irwin
 - c. Herbert Spencer
 - d. Neville Chamberlain
- _____ 8. The use of sociological research and theory in solving real human problems is called:
- a. interventionist sociology
 - b. applied sociology
 - c. remedial sociology
 - d. reformist sociology
- _____ 9. One of the most renowned sociologists of her day who was a leader in the settlement house movement and won a Nobel Peace Prize (in 1931) was:
- a. Jane Addams
 - b. Marion Talbot
 - c. Edith Abbott
 - d. Sophistina Brecheuridge
- _____ 10. The first African American sociologist to become president of what is now the American Sociological Association (ASA) was:
- a. W. E. B. Dubois
 - b. Oliver Cromwell Cox
 - c. E. Franklin Frazier
 - d. William Julius Wilson

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- _____ 11. Theoretical frameworks that strive to understand society as a whole are categorized as:
- a. macrosociology
 - b. microsociology
 - c. theories of the middle range
 - d. universalistic sociology
- _____ 12. Theoretical frameworks that center on face-to-face social interaction are categorized as:
- a. macrosociology
 - b. microsociology
 - c. theories of the middle range
 - d. universalistic sociology
- _____ 13. Functionalism has its origins in the work of:
- a. Durkheim
 - b. Marx
 - c. Weber
 - d. Tönnies
- _____ 14. _____ interprets each part of society in terms of how it contributes to the stability of the whole.
- a. Functionalism
 - b. Conflict theory
 - c. Symbolic interaction
 - d. Positivism
- _____ 15. The organized pattern of social relationships and social institutions that together constitute society is referred to as:
- a. social change
 - b. social structure
 - c. social interaction
 - d. *social telesis*
- _____ 16. Behavior between two or more people that is given meaning is referred to as:
- a. social change
 - b. social structure
 - c. social interaction
 - d. *social telesis*

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- _____ 17. Merton referred to the stated and open goals of social behavior as:
- a. latent functions
 - b. ascribed functions
 - c. achieved functions
 - d. manifest functions
- _____ 18. The unintended consequences of behavior are referred to as:
- a. latent functions
 - b. ascribed functions
 - c. achieved functions
 - d. manifest functions
- _____ 19. Conflict theory is derived from the work of:
- a. Emile Durkheim
 - b. Auguste Comte
 - c. Karl Marx
 - d. Herbert Spencer
- _____ 20. The sociological theory that portrays the individual and society as being interdependent is:
- a. functionalism
 - b. postmodernism
 - c. conflict theory
 - d. symbolic interactionism